And yet we imagine that the institution of marriage is to the full as much respected and observed

here as it is there. The words Women's Rights cannot be uttered without conjuring up to most minds a President with a baby in her arms, a Congress with cradles furnished at discretion, like stationery and penknives, and major-generals fit to command infantry only. We will not stop to inquire into the logical connection between Women's Rights in their widest sense and these incidentals, nor yet whether such impediments would stand much more in the way of good legislation than many which trip up its heels now. Be the political rights of women what they may, we hope that no just and honorable mind will deny that they are entitled to be secure in their persons, in the custody of their infant children, in the expenditure of the wages they earn, and in the control of the property they have acquired by industry or by gift. These ideas are beginning to be received by the general mind now, and yet a few years ago they seemed as strange to most men as the proposition to give a slave the care of himself does still to Dr. Adams and Dr. Lord. They have already entered into legislation, and have begun to give it a better complexion than it used to wear. There is much remains to be done in this direction, loudly demanded by justice and by virtue. The example of England may help to open the eyes of some purblined fogies to evils which they were held from beholding at their own elbow. We hope it may be good enough to be instructive and encouraging to those feeling after better things on this side the water.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE KANSAS REBELLION. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12, 1856.

Whoever has watched with anxious interest the progress of the struggle of Freedom and Slavery in Congress for the possession of Kansas, must have observed that the great reliance of the Douglasites is on the legality of their position, as contrasted with the revolutionary, rebellious treasonable, &c., attitude of the Free-State men. No one could well imagine that the backers of the Border Ruffians are the same men who, fourteen years ago, stood up with Dorr for the inalienable right of the majority of the white male adults in any community to change its government at any time, in any way, not only without law but against law. These gentlemen are now "conservatives," "law and order men," and utterly scout the idea of a majority having any rights but such as are conferred on or

secured to them by the existing political organi-

Now if Kansas were a mature and perfect, not an incipient and provisional commonwealth, I should freely admit, as I did in the case of Rhode Island, the force of this presentment. I never did and I never will agree that a mass meeting anonymously or unofficially called can assemble in the Park and upset the charter of the City of New-York, no matter how many may see fit to attend and participate. I hold that a Constitution is something more than the changeable breath of the multitude, and that it can only be modified or transformed in a legally indicated manner. Prove that the Border Ruffian assemblage at Shawnee Mission was a fairly constituted Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and I will agree that it may have passed many absurd, tyrannical, oppressive acts without invalidating its authority.

But if Kansas never was a duly organized and vitalized political entity-if the pretended Legislature at Shawnee Mission was conceived in villainy and constituted by fraud and violence-then the reasoning as to former cases of clashing of authorities does not apply to this. The Khode Island charter was a defective and antiquated frame of government, but there was no doubt of its having been fairly adopted and ratified. It was never faully imposed-it had simply been outgrown. A Revolution might overthrow it; a mass meeting or clam-

bake could not.

Now prove that Kansas has once had legally constituted and heartily accepted authorities and institutions of her own, and that the Shawnee Mission Legislature is fairly descended or deducible from these, and I will hold it not lightly to be set aside, But if its despotism had no such sanctions-none but what were given it by the Missouri invasion, and swamping of the ballot-boxes on the 30th of March, '55-then it is absurd to talk of resistance to its mandates as revolutionary or treasonable. The Free-State men of Kansas have simply appealed from Herod to Cæsar-from (at best) a municipal corporation created by Congress to Congress itself. Why should not this appeal be heard Why should it be met in Congress itself by denunciation, by cavil, by pleas of estopel, and by accusations of treason? Is it not obviously true, as Judge COLLAMER so forcibly urged, that the more complete the demonstration that there is no redress elsewhere for the wrongs of Kansas, the more imperative is the necessity that Congress should

thoroughly investigate and fully right them ! I hold this proposition to be incontestable: Wrongs cannot legally destroy rights. They may temporarily defeat or subvert them, but these are none the less existing-none the less rights. And if they be still rights, the National Sovereignty must be able and should be willing to reëstablish

How is it, then, that some who profess to desire that Kansas shall be Free, should countenance the cavils of our adversaries as to the Free-State organization and its measures ? To me, these seem to be not only impregnably just but unavoidable. Not to have organized a State Government would have been to succumb disgracefully, helplessly, pitifully, to the Slave Power and the Border Ruffians. Call the Free-State organization a mere protest, "moot court," or whatever you pleasesay it has no law-making validity, no power to bind and loose, until Congress recognizes and sanctions it, then I say, The more reason, the greater urgency, that Congress should sanction it forthwith. If it be in any sense irregular, the fault is with the Border Ruffians, who by violence and fraud deprived our people of all the other side now has-the semblance of legality and the possession of power. Give us back our own !

The only important question rightfully in issue is one of fact. If the Free State men are, and for more than a year here been, a majority of the People of Kansas, and the Shawnee Mission Legislature was constituted by fraud, then those Free State men are the rightful rulers of Kansas, and there is nothing between them and the recognition of their rights but an impudent, atrocious fraud, which it is the right and the duty of Congress to subvert and punish. In this case, our men are not rebels nor pretenders, but their adversaries are. Then we are no more in a state of revolution or rebellion than the People of Wisconsin were while the usurper Barstow recently pretended to be Governor on the strength of a thousand fabricated

votes. We rest our case wholly on the facts. We dare our adversaries to unite with us in a thorough scrutiny and evolution of those facts. Why do they shrink, and twist, and dodge, and cavil, and plead to the jurisdiction, and seek to have the decision turn on anything else rather than the essential facts? "To the law and to the testimony!"

PRIVATE BILL DAY-FILLIBUSTER EMI-GRATION

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12, 1856. This is a no-day in Congress. Both the legislative shops are shut up, and the "honorable gentlemen" behind the counters are taking their ease in their inns, as the gentlemen with capon-lined paunches used to do in the good old times. The work of the present week has been pretty hard, but it mainly consisted in an endeavor to keep a quorum in either wing of the Capitol. The account of empty benches has been more than beggarly; and yesterday the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House was directed to call the roll among delinquent members who were discussing politics and toddies in the neighboring restaurants. As this functionary profits to the tune of a considerable fee upon every recreast, and therefore keeps a sharp eye upon the haunts of bibacious legislators, it is not at all surprising with what facility the seats can be filled after such an order has been issued. They collected as fast as hungry patriots do at the Astor House upon sounding the dinner-gong, and they are not slow The babit of excusing absentees is simply reducing the whole proceeding to a bald farce. Members should either be required to earn their per diem by at least being present during the so-called deliberations, or they should be punished when detected in palpable neglect of every real and pretended duty. There is but one practical and efficient remedy for this growing evil, and that is to call the roll at the hour of meeting daily, and to publish the name o every absentee. Congress is now in the fifth month of the session, and no public business of any consequence has yet been accomplished.

Nor is there a prospect that it will adjourn before September, unless the threatened pestilence should appear, and brings members to an appreciation of their neglected trusts. This flagrant disregard of duty has become not only notorious, but positively damaging. It costs the country millions every year, in the shape of improper appropriations hurried through during the closing hours of a session, besides the money squandered in time deliberately frittered away. It may serve a good purpose to give some of these idlers and loungers the consequence of publicity. They should see themselves, as others see them. through such a looking-glass as THE TRIBUNE. temptation of the war against Costa Rica

has already been made manifest by the large and sudden migration toward Nicaragua as ostensib adventurers, but really to join the standard of Walker. While he confined his operations to the impoverished State of Nicaragua there was no haste to enlist. The needy riff-raff assembled slowly, and were only driven to that resort by the most deperate extremity. Now, however, that the reputed riches of Costa Rica offer a prize as an inducement, they go out by battalions, and will continue to gather strength as they go.

As every citizen enjoys the right of self-expatriation. So long as these emigrants go without

violating our laws of neutrality, the Government has no power to interfere or to prevent their departure. The intention to compromise the good faith of the Government must be known before its authority can be asserted in restraining any such enterprise. It is easy to foresee, whatever may be the fate of Walker's present movement that the nucleus of a regenerating influence be planted in Central America which no ordinary agency can dispossess. This is the first signal the political redemption of that country, and the basis of that infusion of new blood, without which the redemption is wholly impracticable. Wherever the Anglo-Saxon face fixes its stakes there it is apt to keep them fixed until it becomes necessary to move on further and to make Terminus a peri patetic divinity. We may lament the instrument-alities by which Destiny will be precipitated in the present instance, but Fate has her mysteries, and it is no part of human province to solve them. When the Red Man was driven from his council fires and his hunting-grounds by the sons of th Pilgrims and Puritans, bumanity shuddered. But to-day Christianity rejoices as the descendants of both smoke the calumet of peace and worship

There is no reason to suppose, that the overtures made by Walker to England, for an alliance, will be treated with any particular deference. England desires, of course, to possess the Isthmus but not at the hazard of a contest with th nited States. She knows that under no condition of things, can we permit those countries to pass into the bands of a foreign power, and she is not ignorant that the attempt would be followed by immediate and serious consequences. England has her hands quite full enough with Central America already, and the peace in Europe will leave her in a position to seek relief from present difficulties, and to avoid all further or future complications. A great change has come over the spirit of her dream in the last six months, and very day's experience only more painfully demonstrates how the mighty have fallen. Her thoughts are turned on peace, and her voice no longer for

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE IMPORTS AT THE PORT OF BOSTON.

S.	Boston, Saturday, April 12, 1	856
r.	The imports of foreign goods at this port duri	ng t
ij	week ending April 11 are as follows:	
	Dry Goods	\$57.
3	Mackerel 49,610 Molasses	27,

Mackerel	565,730 Hides	158.3 29.3
Total	41,752	1.234,2

BARDSTOWN, Kr., ON FIRE. Louisville, Saturday, April 12, 1856—p. m. The town of Bardstown is on fire. The Mayor of this ity has been telegraphed to for aid.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER SAMUEL P. LORD. Lord Braxer, Saturday, April 12, 1856.
The schooner Samuel P. Lord, ashore at Squan, went o pieces vesterday in attempting to haul her off. She a total wreck.

SHIPMENT OF FLOUR FROM ALBANY. ALBANY, Saturday, April 12, 1856.
The steam-tug Austin leaves this afternoon with

barges loaded with flour. The aggregate is between 25,000 and 30,000 barrels. Cleverseed is scarce here at 15 cents for medium and 16 cents for large.

Connecticut .- According to The Hartford Couant, the complete vote of the State for Governor, except Hartland, whose total vote is about 175), foots

Minor.	Ingham.	Welles,	Rockwell.	
5,238	6,810	1,217	51	
5,100	6,899	1,151	479	
3,659	4,962	852	305	
3,616	3,712	690	95	
2,882	8,627	970	27.2	
1,788	2,196	1,122	36	
2,107	2,743	429	54	
1,511	1,908	370	51	
25,831	32,619		1,000	
Minor, 6,6	SS; all oth		logham,	
	5,238 5,100 3,039 3,616 2,892 1,788 2,107 1,511	5,238 6,810 5,100 6,699 3,659 4,962 3,616 5,712 2,892 3,827 1,788 2,156 2,107 2,743 1,511 1,988	5 228	

The Senate stands 13 Republicans and Americans to

Administration. The House contains 129 Americans and Republicans to 103 Administration.

A SLAVE TRADER PARDONED,-President Pierce has pardoned Charles Kerman, the captain of the slaver Glamorgan, captured on the Coast of Africa in 1854, and brought to Boston. Capt. K. was fined \$1,000 and sent to prison for three years.

About noon to day the first raft of the season floated down the Chenango River, on her way to Baltimore and a market. The river is entirely free of ice, and at a good ratting pitch. [Binghamton Rep., April 11.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, April 13, 1856.

The House Post-Office Committee will report a bill to punish the suppression or withholding of documents by Postmasters. This abuse has become flagrant, and cries aloud for correction. I think this Committee incline also to recommend the abolition of the franking privilege, though the subject has not yet been formally acted on.

The Committee on Commerce will report and press a bill requiring of ferry-boats all the precautions against fire or wreck now exacted of other passenger steamboats.

Night before last there was a large and spirited meeting at Wilmington to inaugurate the Republican movement in Delaware. The Chairman was an ex-Speaker of the House, and most of the leading Whigs of other days participated. Senator Wilson was among the Speakers, and was received

with enthusiasm.

FROM WASHINGTON. A large delegation of Congressmen, together with a number of Government functionaries, visited the Aqueduct today, and returned this evening. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the progress of the work.

The Senate Committee on Post-Offices have before them a proposition the object of which is to adopt a plan to prevent the usual large exportation by mail of

plan to prevent the usual large exponence by Man-decuments to California.

From a recent communication from the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives, we learn that the total number of passengers arrived in the United States for the year 1855 was upward of 230,000. Over 160,000 of these arrived in New-York. Germany fur-nished 66,000, Ireland 49,000 and England 39,000, in The total number of passengers arround numbers. The total number of passengers arrived in this country since the 30th of April, 1843, is

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

HALIFAX, April 13-midnight. The steamship Cambria has not been heard of up to the present moment. The weather is clear and cold. Wind light from the west.

TORNADO AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1856.

About 10 o'clock last evening our city was visited by most violent gale of wind, unroofing an immense number of buildings, demolishing fences, &c. In the north-east section of the city, comprising the former District of Kensington, the damage was most serious. The large Presbyterian church on Frankford road,

above Franklin street, has been partially destroyed. The entire roof was stripped off and carried to a great distance. The main damage to the interior was, how-ever, caused by the falling of the gable wall, the bricks from which falling inside crushed the pulpit and the floor of the audience room down into the session room occupying the basement. The damage to the building cannot be less than \$4,000.

The congregation held religious services yesterday in the Kensington Hall. The principal portion of the roof and rafters fell into the yard on the south side. One large piece of roof struck the roof and front of an old brick house on the opposite side of the street, cutting a narrow gash, caused by striking it edgewise The brick wall between two of the windows was demolished. Another large fragment of the roof was carried about a hundred feet from the church, and completely demolished a frame building, two stories high, attached to the dwelling of James May, and fronting on Shackamaxon street. In the lower story there were three grown persons and six children, a of whom escaped without serious damage, though the lives of three of the children were saved by the ceiling resting upon a table and some chairs. The children were afterward taken out from beneath them.

The brick church at Queen and Marlborough streets had its roof torn off. Damage about \$3,000, The Webster Public School-House was also unroofed.

Damage \$2,000. The Kensington depot of the Trenton Railroad had

about one-fourth of the roof torn off. The most complete scene of destruction is that presented at the Franklin Iron Works, of Messrs, Sutton & Co., on the wharf. The boiler shop, a frame struc ture 150 feet long by 50 feet wide, has been leveled to the ground. During Saturday not less than 100 men were employed beneath it. The building cost about \$5,000, exclusive of the machinery, which is

supposed to be not much damaged. Not less than 50 dwellings in this section were un roofed; but throughout the disaster, wide-spread as it has been, the cases of personal injury inflicted have been very few indeed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1856, 9 P. M. The tornado last night unroofed 150 houses in ferent sections of the city, but there was no loss of life so far as heard from. Two large brick churches and three factories in Kensington were unroofed. The large boiler house of the Franklin Iros Works, 160 feet long, was totally depolished. The Trenton Railroad depot at Kensington was partially unroofed.

The Western telegraph lines are all down, and it will require two or three days to get them again

RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, April 13, 1856.

The election to fill ten vacancies in the General Assembly was held in this city on Saturday. The Fusion ticket was elected, seven of the ten chosen being Americans and three Republicans. The majorities range from 234 to 757.

LARGE FIRE IN BOSTON.

BARGE FIRE IN BOSTON.

Bostos, Saturday, April 12, 1856.

The Garrish Market building, at the junction of Portland and Sudbury streets, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. It was a large brick structure, six stories high, occupied on the lower floor as a do-me-tic market, second only to Faneuil Hall Market in mestic market, second only to Faneuil Hall Market in extent. The upper stories were occupied by Messis. Sanborn, Carter & Bazin, book publishers, who employed about sixty hands, and who have lost \$40,000 in stereotype plates, presses, papers, etc.; Messis, Barnard & Dillingham, furniture manufacturers: Messis, A. & M. Lowe, plano-forte makers; A. H. Allen, cabinet furniture; Mrs. Bolles, sewing machines; Messis, Boyce, Shore & Co., painters, and others.

George W. Garrish's loss, the principal owner of the building, is about \$150,000. Insurance one half.

The falling of the walls crushed two adjoining wooden buildings.

buildings.

The steam fire engine was brought out after the fire had made good headway, and proved to be very efficient.

STORMY WEATHER AT THE EASTWARD. A gale has been blowing here from the south-west all day. This evening it is raining.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Saturday, April 12-7 p. m.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Saturday, April 12—7 p. m.

It commenced raining here this forenoon. It is now snowing. The ice in Lake Champlain is now breaking up, and navigstion will probably be resumed in ten days Whits River, Junction, Vt., April 12—7 p. m.

It is raining heavily here. It is the first time we have had rain in three months. Weather Springlike.

BOSTON, April 13, 1856.

We had a heavy rain and severe gale last night. It is clear and calm to day.

s clear and calm to-day.

* MONTHEAL, Saturday, April 12, 1856.

MONTREAL, Saturday, April 12, 1536.

It is raining hard here, and the river is rising. The ice has left Lake St. Peter, and will probably be completely broken up here in a day or two.

BURLINGTON, Saturday, April 12, 1856.

The ice in Lake Champlain is completely broken up, and is floating about in large pieces.

STRIKE AMONG CANAL LABORERS.

TORONTO, Saturday, April 12, 1856.
There was a strike among the laborers on Chats Canal at Bytown on Thursday last. The contractors barns were set fire to and one hundred tuns of hay two hundred bushels of oats and many valuable horses. destroyed. Further destruction of property is anticipated.

INTERESTING FROM THE AZORES. SEVERITY OF THE LATE WINTER.

A SERIES OF TERRIFIC STORMS. WRECKS AND MARITIME DISASTERS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HOETA, FATAL, (Azores,) Jan. 22, 1856. Doubtless the columns of THE TRIBUNE have long since given ample information as to the maritime asters of the last few weeks; but you may be glad of ome special details of the mishaps which have transformed this little harbor into a hospital for disabled American vessels. Some of these disasters have also been marked by circumstances so extraordinary as to he worth attention.

Loss of the Ravenswood and Saving of her Cargo.

The Winter here has been unusually severe, though to us wandering Yankees it seems only like a cool Summer. Snow has been seen, not merely on the high mountain Pico, opposite, but upon the central hights of this Island and of St. George's; the thermometer has stood at 45° also; all these being almost une qualed indications of what is here called "muito "-exceedingly cold. In fact, I have entered cottages and found half a dozen children crouching in bed to escape the chilliness from which their white cotton garments are a small protection. Since the middle of December there has been a se-

ries of violent westerly winds, with a minimum of sunshine. On the 5th and 6th the gale attained its hight, the mercury in the barometer having previously sunk almost unprecedentedly low. The Harbor of Horta lies to the S. E. of the island, is protected by two high promontories N. and S., by the Island of Pico, five miles to the E., and by St. George's to the N. F., and thus only exposed to the force of the ocean on the S. E. side. It was thus uninjured by these western winds, and would not even experience a high swell at such time, but for the recoil of the waves from Pico. But this was ample enough to produce a surf over the black rocks and equally black beach before our hotel windows such as I have never seen equaled on our American coast, even during an equinoxial gale at the Isles of Shoals. The waves were at their hight on Sunday, Jan. 6, and we watched them for many hours from an old fort which projects beyond the beach-its walls washed by the ocean. The great waves came rushing in, sometimes five deep, each with condensed rainbows in its bosom and Niagaras of foam blowing back from its crest. Seen from the beach, they were a wall against the horizon, over which only the topmasts of the tossing vessels could sometimes be seen. The scene around us was peculiarly wild, from the presence of some fifty men and women, who were anx ously searching in the sand after each receding wave for silver coins long since sunk in the wreck of a whaling ship near by, and still washed on shore in storms. Eighteen Spanish dollars were found that morning. In other places the surf plunged furiously against the sea-wall which protects the town, rising ometimes a hundred feet in snowy foam, and deluging the fronts of the houses exposed to the sea. The wind blew violently; hailstones alternated with gleams of sunshine; and in the midst of the uproar a noonday salute (for it was a Saint's day) from the guns of another fort mingled their flash and smoke and boom with the glitter and spray and roar of the sea. All this on the lee of the island! while on the western side, as we heard afterward, the spray wet the top of Cas tello Branco, a promontory eight hundred feet high

Of course, after this, we expected to hear of casualties. No injury had been done during the gale, except that one Portuguese brig, from Marilla, for Eddland, which had put in here for provisions, was driven out to sea, before she had anchored, carrying with her no fresh provisions, but eight additional mouths, in the persons of two captains of vestels in port, who, with six sailors, had gone on board for a visit. Another Portuguere schooner was wrecked on St. George's, and all bands lost.

On Friday, Jan. 11, the victims began to appear A messenger came from the north side of the Island to inform Mr Dolney, the well known American Consulat this port, that two distressed vessels were in sight, one of them being dangerously near shore. He at one ordered out the "Hortense," a schooner of his, which was in port; but while they were fitting her out with provisions, spare sails, &c., the two vessels were signalized, and came slowly in by the north prssage-a brig and a bark, the latter having been announced a a schooner at first, from the loss of foremast and how sprit. Both were American, and as the great unwieldy brig swung found at her anchor, I read on her stern the familiar name of "Keying, Newburyport." And when Capt. Cook, her master, came on shore, I could recognize an old acquaintance. I congratulate him on his success in escaping with only the loss of a bow-prit and foretopmast, and some damage to the rudder. He was also more fortunate than his successors, in being at once admitted to Quarantine. The brig was 22 days from Charleston, for Havre, with cotton,

The poor bark was less fortunate, and when I went alongside in the Custom-House boat on Saturday, she was certainly a sad spectacle. She was the Warren of Thomaston, Capt. Condry, for Philadelphia, with a load of flour and grain, and, as we approached her, she seemed like one of Herman Melville's ghostly ships. She lying deep in the water, her bulwarks all splintered and broken, with only the lower mainmast and mizemast standing. Two women and a baby were on the quarter deck, and the yellow quarantine flag was already hoisted. Questioning the Captain in behalf of the Custom-House officers, I was answered in a tone of cool, quiet despair that I never shall forget. There was a tinge of sternness about it, too, as if the case were too hard for sympathy, and he would thank us t withhold it. "Cargo safe ?" I asked. "Threw over board 500 barrels of flour," was the answer. water in the hold?" "Two feet, and pumps choked. "Cargo damaged?" "All of it." "How many it Six-(with a glance around)-three lost your crew ?" in the gale." We left him with pity, and with some indignation against the quarantine laws which kept this forlorn vessel and her crew from all intercourse with the shore, solely because she brought no bill o health from Philadelphia! We have since grown more accustomed to this atrocious inhumanity; bu when on Sunday night a new gale came up from the southeast (the only dangerous quarter), we thought anxiously of that poor mother and baby as the wind howled round our windows. During Monday there was scarcely any possible communication with the ves-

sels, but the gale abated, and left them uninjured. But snother demand upon our sympathies was proparing. During the gloom and gale of Monday (Jan. 4) there swept slowly in at the southern entrance seen dimly through the mist, a great American ship under a reefed maintopsail. Bowsprit and top-gallantmast were lost, and she was evidently, it was thought, without sails also, for the wind was entirely in her fa vor, and the slightest headsail would have brought her in. But none appeared; she drifted like a log upon the current, which set due north through the hannel. Slowly, slowly she passed by, watched by a hundred eyes; and my fancy is still haunted by he weary and helpless look as she disappeared behind the northern headland and drifted out to sea. Mr. Dabney in vain tried to induce an English captain to go out to ter with spars and sails. An American captain would have gone under such circumstances. The night closed sadly around us, thinking of the doomed and wander-

In the night the wind changed, and the first glane from the window in the morning gave us a still sadder view. The noble ship lay among the rocks, her hull plainly visible with a glass on the iron-bound north shore of Pico-a place inaccessible for boats, and far from any village or road. She lay nearly upright, her broad topsail still conspicuously spread, and the waves sometimes breaking over her. Who could tell the ter-

rers of her last night ? Those who know the reputation of the Dabney family will not be surprised to hear that, two hours after the ressel became visible, two of the younger mem-bers (Mr. Sam W. Dabney of this place and Mr. C. W. Dabney, jr., of Boston) had set sail for Pico. They went furnished with provisions and clothing for a fort-mg ht—for it is about impossible to purchase anything on that island, and the ocean sometimes intercepts in tercourse for weeks together. Their trip did not, how ever, seem to me absolus-ly dangerous, though I have since found it to be so considered by better judges, and they have since received a letter of special thanks from the Portuguese officials-a race who are not, however, remarkable for courage. They were obliged to take with them not only trusty boatmen, but even a cock; and as it was impossible to approach the ves-sel by water, they landed at the nearest village. whence it was necessary to walk six miles over th most precipitous paths. The occasion was so exciting that I was disappointed at being unavoidably prevented from joining in the expedition.

But I must hasten more rapidly. While this was going on, a large English ship, the Gibson Craig, 105 days from Calcutta, came is, having lost topmasts and bowsprit, and in tow of the English schooner Scout, with which sice had happily fallen in. Both were put in an indefinite quarantine, because the schooner ha no bill of health. To-day the period has terminated, and it appears that during the whole time there has been a man on board suffering severely with a broken leg, the captain's ankle being also severely sprained. Beside these there was an English army Lieutenant. with his family, on his way to the Crimea, who lost an epportunity of proceeding through this quarantine de tention. Of our good friend Capt. Ellis, a sailor of fifteen years' experience, and his peerless and ladylike wife, I will say nothing.

On Tuesday, 15th, in came two barks. One proved to be French, the other American-the latter the Sumter, Capt. Humphrey, thirty days from Charleston, S. C., leaking badly, pumps choked and short of sails. It was sad to see the two great vessels toiling all day to beat into harbor, with their disabled wings, and see night close round them, not yet at anchor, Mr. Dabney sent out boats to tow the Sumter, and in the morning both barks were at anchor, but the poor Sumter so far out that she dragged her anchor and had to drop round the north point and anchor in the small harbor of Praya, but finally came in safely. She happily escaped quarantine.

The same night a ship of two thousand tuns approached the harbor, as if to enter, but on approa of the Harbor Master's boat, sheered off, perhaps fear-

ing to come in after dark. She has not since been seen On Wednesday, 16th, came two more distressed vessels; first a French schooner from the West Indies, leaking so badly that the captain had decided to run her on shore if he failed to make this harbor. At noon appeared a ship, of fourteen hundred tans or so, labor ing into the harbor under topsails, rolling fearfully and with a stream of water pouring from her side. proved to be the Wellfleet of Boston, thirty-six days from New-Orleans for Liverpool, and having fourteen jeet of water in the hold, beside the loss of topgallant masts and rudder injured. She, as well as the versel, is quarantined. New-Orleans being a port peculiarly suspected, the Health Officer declares that it she remains here a year the ban shall still remain. Mr. Dabney was permitted, however, to send twenty men on board to help pump and to discharge her cotton into a warehouse, where it is under guard for feat of infection.

I cannot tell all the minor iniquities of these quar antine regulations. The blame lies partly with the officials here, but more with the Portuguese Government, and is a wrong which Mr. Dabney, aided by Mr O'Sullivan at Lisbon, has vainly attempted to mitgate. The cruelty is bad enough of keeping thes poor crews and passengers, who have already suffered o much, away from the comforts of the shore while in sight of its attractions. Nearly every quarantined vessel has women on board, and several have children also. But the pecuniary loss to owners and under-writers is also great through the mere detention. And finally, in the event of a severe S. E. gale one half of these large vessels would, in all probability, go

JAN. 29 .- I am now able to add some particulars of the wreck at Pico. She turns out to be the ship Ravenswood, from Havre for New York, with a cargo of dry goods, fancy goods, wines and liquors, a cargo said to be insured for \$200,000. It is a terrible busi ness. It is impossible to explain satisfactorily her failure to enter the harbor, since her rudder was unin ured and she had spare sails in a house on deck. The mates state that they saw the land distinctly, and attribute their wreck to the grossest misconduct on the part of the Captain. I think that little weightis to b attached to the testimony of these men, inasmuch a they, with the crew, refused to give any assistance in saving the cargo-at a time, too, when their services were all but indispersable. But I regret to say that the condition in which the Cantain was found in his own cabin, by the Messrs. Dabney, confirms this story. I might go more into particulars but forbear. What a warning against the careless selection of Captains, others may say. What a warning against cargoes of champagne and brandy, say I!

But what a tremendous labor the Messra. Dabney have had with that cargo. It was really like the case of the man who drew the elephant in the lottery! A cargo worth \$200,000, in the midst of bare, sharp rocks on a bare island, six miles from any village on that island, with no roads, no vehicles, no store-rooms, and not a man in their employ whose honesty could be trusted. A population of paupers, where the few men of property are less honest than the beggars! Goods protected by hired guards who are no better than those whom they keep off. I say nothing of the want of energy, system or courage among the Portuguese. It cost \$100 to get a hole knocked in the vessel's side with their clumsy hatchets, and every step since has been costly. But the cost is nothing to the fatigue and anovance, day and night; toiling all day, almost without food, and sleeping on the ground in a hovel without a window to open or a door to shut. This has been done, too, at the sacrifice of home and business, at a time of great pressure, for a fortnight already, and no one knows how much more. When I say that, under these circumstances, these two gentlemen have saved \$100,000 worth of property, I attribute to them what very few men could have done. The difficulty is that this property lies out-doors still, or in insecure and unsected store-rooms, and to preserve it requires as much effort as to obtain it. A road has first to be made to convey the articles to Magdalena, a seaside village, and it will take many months to transport them across this rough sea to Fayal. Yet here alone can they he in safety, as you will perceive when I say that or of the principal men of Magdalena has already headed a gang of organized pilferers. There is also a set of maranders from this island who have flocked to Pico like vultures. The military Governor would, perhaps, send a guard of soldiers, but that would be the worst of all. There is not a reliable person here who can be spared. So long as the Messrs. Dabney are on guard the property is comparatively rafe; but they cannot sacrifice themselves much longer, having remained already far longer than they intended. They hope, however, to be able to remain until the goods reach Magdalena. One judicious thing they have done is selling the vessel and the remains of the eargo for \$1,300 a week ago. The bargain was here generally considered to have been a favorable one in the threatening condition of sea and weather; they had more property under their charge already than they could take proper care of, and what was most important of all, this diverted the attention of the company of persons who purchased the vessel, and made it their interest to keep order. Indeed, every one who knows the place and the circumstances must admit that if one dollar of the cargo is recovered, the owners are indebted for it to the rare energies and selfevotion of the Messrs, Dabney. Mean while, there is a fearful amount of work to be

done here. Capt. Cook of the Keying, who is conidered one of the most fortunate, will get off with a mor th's detention and a bill of \$6,000. But they are

so little prepared here for such a combination of dis asters that the ships have to wait their turns for the carpenters and sailmakers. There are now in port twenty vessels, and of these eleven are disabled. The three additional ones (I have named eight beside the wrecked Ravenswood) are an English schooner from Sicily to Newfoundland; the ship Chicago from Liv-erpool for New York (leaking badly), and the schooner Alfred from Boston, not seriously injured. But what experiences these vessels have had! The mate of the Alfred told me he had not taken off his oil-cloth suit during a three weeks' passage. Capt. Ellis of the English ship, during twenty-seven years at sea, had seen nothing equal to this gale. The Wellfacet had encountered three distinct gales. The Warren lay on her beam-ends for hours before her masts went overboard, and for days there was not a dry rag on board (yet the baby throve upon it); two feet of water in the cahin, and yet it was the only place where they could cook. The Keying lay for twelve hours with her topmasts hanging, and no man daring to go aloft, and so on. The Harpswell (which takes this letter) is unisjured, but is 67 days from Messina, and short of provisions. For four days they lived on their own

cargo of sour eranges and almonds.

One remarkable feature of this gale seems to have been the great extent of ocean over which it extended, and that almost simultaneously. Its severest day seems to have been that fatal Sunday (Jan. 6), for 2 miles east and 400 west of this Island. But the Warren was north of the Grand Banks when the hight of the gale occurred, on the preceding Friday. After this chapter of disasters, I may, perhaps, write

you another letter on the beauties and oddities of Faval, and its characteristics as a resort for invalids, having come here in attendance on a party who profess themselves such, although, once here, they do not fulfill my ideas of that epithet. T. W. Higginson.

HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent. HAVANA, Wednesday, April 9, 1856.

Our city has been quite gay for the last week or two, and all quiet citizens wondering what may mean the extraordinary reception given to the English Vice-Admiral Fanshaw. He has certainly been treated and feasted more handsomely than any other officer of the same grade, not even excepting Du Quesne, the Cuban Frenchman, who left his benes here in part payment of his debt of gratitude. These English vessels would be far better employed in cruising after the slavers who infest the seas on the south side of the island. In speaking of Cienfuegos and the wants of its port, &c., Gen. Concha remarked that he had conclusive evidence to prove that the African slave trade was as successfully earried on from shave trade was as successfully earried on from that place as at any former period. These dealers in human flesh introduced a large cargo a few days since, and the "unfortunates" were bought up by the A***a and A****o families, and have been distributed among their numerous estates in gangs of thirty until they can speak Spanish sufficiently well to pass for "old hands." They all come imported with their "cedulas," bearing thereon the names of two and sometimes three previous owners? Such is the working of the system instituted by the most honest and sincere Governor that Spain has sent to her colony in many years—I mean Gen. Pezuela.

You are fully informed, no doubt, of the particulars of the wreck of the Sea Witch. I can only say, that there must have been the sheerest ne-glect on the part of her officers to lose a vessel within sight of the Moro light, and not know where they were, as is alleged. I have been as-sured by her Captain that his cargo of Coolies were composed of men who were forced to come, were composed of men who were forced to come, they resisting in every possible way the agents of the Spanish company, and that the excitement was so great that Capt. Lang was arrested by the Man-darin, and only released through the interpositian of one of our vessels of war, I think it was the

Vincennes. Zulueta, the great African negro-stealer, is also engaged in the business, and has already received one small cargo in a beautiful brig, built in Cadiz by his protege, Don Eugenio, who is shortly ex-pected in a fine bark that has been fitted out for the African trade. I will venture to assert that, before six months, these two vessels will have made at least one voyage to the "Coast." The journals of Santiego de Cuba complain very

much of the great drouth in that section of the country. The cattle of all kinds are dying by hun-dreds for want of water, and the fields are entirely parched up, so much so that it has become necessary to feed all the stock on the leaves of trees.

On the 1st of April a Spanish soldier was publicly shot at Matanzas. He behaved bravely, and

met his fate with perfect indifference.

The American squadron has been lying in the port of Matanzas for some time, and the officers speak very highly of the kind reception they have ed from the authorities and several vate individuals. The population of this place, according to a late census, is 22,283, of all shades of color and sexes.

The total amount of revenue collected at the different ports of entry in the year 1855, is \$13,-890,100 124, being an increase of \$350,428 434 over that of the preceding year.

> MARINE AFFAIRS. FOR EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamer Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge, left at noon on Saturday for Liverpool, with 106 passengers and about \$5,000 in specie.

LAUNCH.

The ship Graham's Polley, of 1,000 tuns, was launched from the yard of Mr. Thomas Stack, foot of North Second street, on Saturday afternoon. She was built for Messrs. Laytin & Hurlbut's lize of Antwerp packets.

ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE PASSMORE WILLIAM-ON CASE.—A criminal suit was brought before Ald. son Case.—A criminal suit was brought before Ald. Butler yesterday against Ald. James B. Freeman, the complainant being James Martin, one of the

Butler yesterday against Ald. James B. Freeman, the complainant being James Martin, one of the parties engaged with Passmore Williamson in the abduction of Col. Wheeler's slaves.

The complaint alleges that Ald. Freeman corruptly and maliciously demanded of him and William Custis, Isaish Moore, John Ballard and Jas. S. Braddock excessive bail in the suit brought before him by John H. Wheeler, in default whereof he committed them to prison; and with unlawful and corrupt motives did cessive bail in the suit brought before him by John H. Wheeler, in default whereof he committed them to prison; and with unlawful and corrupt motives did corspire with certain other persons to oppress and maltreat him and the persons above named.

Thomas H. Speakman, esq., appeared for the prosecution, and Richard Vaux, esq., for the defense.

There being no witnesses present, Mr. Vaux asked that the complaint be dismissed, because the act of Assembly relating to the arrest of Aldermen had not been complied with, thirty days notice being required by the law before any such arrest could be made. This he averred had not been given.

Mr. Speakman contended that the act did not apply to criminal cases like the present. This suit was for misdemeanor in office, and was not a civil suit such as the law refers to. He denied that this was an individual cause of action—the prosecutor was the Commonwealth.

After some discussion between the counsel, the

Commonwealth.

After some discussion between the counsel, the case was continued over until Wednesday morning next. [Philadelphia Pew sylvanian, April 19.

case was continued over this wednesday morning next. [Philadelphia Kennaylvannan, April 19.

The Republicas Mass Convention.—The aposch of the Hos. John A. Bingham, at the Republican meeting on Wednesday night, has cheeked very general comment in our community, as one of the thiest, and most eloquent evar delivered in counsidst. Training out the progress of civil and religious liberty, from the day when Linther nailed his theses to the meanstery door to the present, moment, it was a complete and and conservation argument in behalf of the principles of the Republican party, and a faor much vindication of the policy of the Fathers of the Republican party, and a faor much vindication of the policy of the Fathers of the Republican in Federace to the subject of Slavery. By the fairnest as position of history and by the plainest interpretation of the each and larguage of our forefathers, Mr. Biogham demonstrate in the correctness of the Republican Platform; and even those who went to seed and jeer, one fessed the power of the orator f and of the truitishe spoke. Some of the passages of Mr. Bing same speech equaled in heilinary the intest efforts of the oil American crusers, and their effect upon the subject of the case of the case paint.

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General Nye v. his speech have the other avening made a strong from the reference of the subject of the subje

Dr. A. 'rl. Platt, the oculist, and lecturer upon the Science of Human Life, has recently been appointed to the 'Professorship of Anakamy, Physiology and Hy-gieno in Anticoh College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, of which the Hon. Horaco Mann is President.